

The Doṅgā-grāma is said to have been situated in Himavac-Chikhara⁴⁰³ identified with Barāhachatra (Varāhakṣetra) in Nepal.⁴⁰⁴ But scholars⁴⁰⁵ are not right in co-relating Doṅgā-grāma with Himavac-Chikhara, Inscription No.36 clarifies it. There is a long gap between the references to Himavac-Chikhara and Doṅgā-grāma. Actually Himavac-Chikhara is associated with Kokāmukhasvāmin (a form of the Boar incarnation of Viṣṇu) and Śvetavarāhasvāmin where originally (ādyā) these gods were installed in a temple. The name Doṅgā-grāma is used for the place where the lands were donated by Ṛbhupāla for the construction of the two temples having the names of the two deities.⁴⁰⁶ The word 'ādyā' in L. 7 is significant and distinguishes the temples at Himavac-Chikhara from those at Doṅgā-grāma. The writer had to use the word 'Himavac-Chikhara' again in L.10, with the names of Kokāmukhasvāmin and Śvetavarāhasvāmin in order to avoid confusion between the temples at the two places. For the temple at Doṅgā-grāma the writer uses the word 'iha' in L.11. We also find the word 'Himavac-Chikhara' absent in another Dāmodarpur Copper Plate Inscription of the Gupta Year 224 (=A.D. 543), where a person named Amṛtadeva hailing from Ayodhyā donates a land for the repairs and worship, etc., at the temple of Lord Śvetavarāhasvāmin obviously because he was referring to the temple at Doṅgā-grāma and there was now, no question of any confusion or distinction.⁴⁰⁷ Thus Doṅgāgrāma does not seem to have any connection with Himavac-Chikhara. This village is to be located somewhere near Dāmodarpur and belonged to the Koṭivarṣa viṣaya as mentioned in the records.⁴⁰⁸ But the village was most probably situated in a hilly area which is clear from the word Doṅgā itself.⁴⁰⁹ The word 'Atrāraṇye' (local forest where the temple of Śvetavarāhasvāmin was situated) in No. 37 also attests to it.⁴¹⁰ The village may have consisted of a few huts with bushes and trees all around or the place where the temples were situated was away from habitation.

Thus the earlier suggestion that the Koṭivarṣa district included the hilly region bordering on the northern fringe of Bengal,⁴¹¹ which was rejected by Sircar,⁴¹² seems to be correct.

6. *Goṣāṭapuñjaka* (No. 28, L.2, L.8, L.15) :